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school funding was unconstitutional. And in the case that I read from Arkansas, they ruled, even though they passed state statutes similar to what you passed in 1990 on 1059, that those were not sufficient. That was the ruling. They had those state statutes nearly the exact same with the property tax base, all of the same provisions that we have here in the state of Nebraska, and their ruling was that that was not adequate. And that's what's happening in a lot of these states with some of these more complicated constitutional language in their statute is that people are taking advantage of that and they're going to court on these things, they're very expensive, regardless of what the outcomes are. I believe that the Legislature is making an attempt at some kind of equality in our schools to avoid going to court on a lot of these issues. But even though we have made those attempts, when you put this kind of language in your state constitution, it can still be used for these kinds of court cases, and it can still be used for those types of judgements from the courts themselves. And it's something we should be aware of when you vote on adding this constitutional language to the state constitution or giving this up to the voters to decide whether they want to add this or not. When you decide to do something like this, plus if you put this on a primary ballot, it's less votes that are needed to pass this...a constitutional amendment, if you go ahead and do this, then you will complicate the constitution and give people that extra opportunity that you have out there to challenge the constitution, to use that equal protection clause. And we already have the equal protection clause in the federal constitution, but these court cases are being brought to those state courts because of...specifically because of the language in their state constitution. So it's not an issue of not having equal protection under the federal constitution that we all have, and even some of our court cases have been interpreted with some of the language that we now have in our state, but we don't explicitly have this language in our state constitution that other states who have had these types of school financing battles going on explicitly have in their constitution. And I think we're just going ahead and adopting this extra language so that we can get into some court battles here in the state of Nebraska to further define equal protection in the courtrooms of Nebraska. We're going to be costing taxpayers a lot more money trying to defend against some of these financing suits. We're